

Date: Wed, 5 May 93 21:41:40 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #544
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Wed, 5 May 93 Volume 93 : Issue 544

Today's Topics:

 Call for opinions: 9913 vs. CQ-FLEXI
 Confusing letters in call signs
 HyperCard HamStacks available on ftp now
 Need address for N1NLK
 Need Help Debugging Rig
 no-code defense
 pro-2006 recall for new improved model
 PVC tubing for mast?
 Ramsey Address
 Spread Spectrum use?
WANTED: 30M VFO details for Explorer Rcvr (8/92 '73') (2 msgs)
 Why is .info stuff here?

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 5 MAY 93 09:51:18
From: decr1!news.crl.dec.com!uvo.dec.com!janix.unt.dec.com!ryn.mro4.dec.com!
cimfie.enet.dec.com!taber@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: Call for opinions: 9913 vs. CQ-FLEXI
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993May4.175338.67212@cc.usu.edu>, slp9m@cc.usu.edu writes...>
> So, now the question for the experienced - is the extra 14 cents per
> foot worth the added flexibility (and any other advantage the Certified Quality
> product may hold over Belden)?
>

Wrong question. The question you should be asking is: "is 9913 worth the extra N-cents per foot for an HF application?" The generally accepted answer to that is "no."

9913 has a number of problems -- it's big, it's inflexible, its air dielectroc is subject to moisture problems. The list goes on.

>>>==>PStJTT

Date: 5 May 93 23:07:32 GMT
From: telesoft!garym@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Confusing letters in call signs
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In <C6KIJK.27x@srngenprp.sr.hp.com> alanb@sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:

>Rich Wales WA6SGA/VE3 (richw@mks.com) wrote:

>: But I'm aware that certain letters, or groups of letters, can be con-
>: fusing over the air when using voice. ...

>: F / S

>: G / J (especially GA misunderstood as JA)

>: I / Y (especially OI/OY, QI/QY, UI/UY, WI/WY)

> B / D / P / T

> M / N

> Z / C (unless you use the radio convention for Z : "zed")

A / K / J

--GaryM

--

Gary Morris KK6YB
San Diego, CA USA

Internet: garym@alsys.com
Phone: +1 619-457-2700 x128 (work)

Date: 5 May 1993 10:29:20 -0500
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!noc.near.net!
genrad.com!genrad.com!not-for-mail@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: HyperCard HamStacks available on ftp now
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I don't remember if I already posted this....so just in case I didn't, here it is. Note that the stacks are now available via ftp.

Diana

LATEST VERSIONS: Novice v4.1, Technician v4.0, General v2.4,
Advanced v2.4, Extra v2.4 now available on ftp

This is another announcement about the MacIntosh HamStacks which I have created. If you are not interested, press 'n' now.

I have created five HyperCard stacks to help people practice for the written Amateur Radio tests. There is one stack for each of Novice, Technician, General, Advanced and Extra questions. Each stack is an interactive multiple-choice test, created from the entire question pool for that class of license. The test is randomly generated, using the algorithms provided for each of the tests from ARRL, so this is a real-live simulation of the tests you will get in front of a VE. There are some print capabilities (you can print a test with a separate answer key, but it's slow. you can also print your results of how well you did, along with the accompanying correct answer key) and at the end of each test, it will tell you how well you did, allow you to review the missed questions, and allow you to take another randomly generated test. If you can consistently score over 90 on the tests, it's almost a sure guarantee that you will be able to take and pass the VE proctored test.

Note that these stacks will only work on a MacIntosh computer. HyperCard version 1.2 or later is required; they were generated with HyperCard version 1.2. Because HyperCard data is NOT stored in any ASCII form, there is no way that this data can be used on other computers, including IBM PCs, so please don't ask for the impossible. Also, I do NOT have access to email these stacks over the computerwaves, nor do I have ftp capability. There are ftp sites which (will?) are supporting these stacks via ftp, as follows:

These stacks are supported by ftp by Charley Kline, cvk@uiuc.edu. To access the files, type "ftp uxc.cso.uiuc.edu", log in as "anonymous", with your email address as the password. Type "binary" at the prompt, then type "cd pub/ham-radio". The five hamstacks are (eg): Novice_Ham_Stack_v4.1.hqx, Technician_Ham_Stack_v4.0.hqx, General_Ham_Stack_v2.4.hqx, Advanced_Ham_Stack_v2.4.hqx, Extra_Ham_Stack_v2.4.hqx (or similar names). To retrieve one of the files, (for example, the Novice one), type "get Novice_Ham_Stack_V4.1.hqx". When you're finished retrieving all the files you want, type "quit" to exit ftp. You need to use Kermit to transfer the files to the Macintosh. The files must then be un-binxed by UnStuffit.

The latest versions of the stacks are shown below, and are compressed with Stuffit Classic. UnStuffit is included on the diskette, and a copy of Morse Tutor is also on the diskette. The Novice and Technician ham stacks have the questions which will be valid as of July 1, 1993. Other stacks include my new name and address.

- Novice version 4.1
- Technician version 4.0
- General version 2.4

Advanced version 2.4
Extra version 2.4

If you wish to receive these PUBLIC DOMAIN stacks from me, please send me a SASE (self addressed STAMPED envelope - 2 ounces postage = .52) and 800K diskette. I will no longer send out the stacks unless the envelope has sufficient postage for return mail (in general, that means .52-.98, depending on size of envelope) and for those who send a standard business envelope, I take no responsibility for the condition of the diskette through USnail.

Thank you for your attention.

Diana L. Carlson, KC1SP
3 Spruce Street
Hudson, NH 03051
Internet: dls@genrad.com

--

->Diana L. (Syriac) Carlson dls@genrad.com Ham: KC1SP (Sweet Pea) <-
->I'D RATHER BE FLYING! P-ASEL, INST CAP: CPT, Freedom 690 Mobile<-
->AD ASTRA, PER ASPERA Airplane: C-172 N6513E
<-
->GenRad, MS/6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 (508)369-4400 x2459 <-

Date: 4 May 93 04:48:01 GMT
From: sun-barr!news2me.EBay.Sun.COM!cronkite.Central.Sun.COM!texsun!wb9rxw!kf5iw!
rwsys!ocitor!FredGate@ames.arpa
Subject: Need address for N1NLK
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

> Does anyone have a very RECENT database with N1NLK in
> it? He isn't in Marvin
> or the 1993 Callbook. I need his address in
> Massachusetts.

> BTW, does anyone know when Marvin will be updated? It
> seems like its been
> quite a while.

n1nlk, mark a chase, pob K, natick, ma 01760, technician

lee - wa5eha

* Origin: Com Port 1 DFW Amateur Radio BBS (214) 226-1181 (1:124/7009)

Date: Thu, 6 May 1993 01:38:28 GMT
From: news.service.uci.edu!ttinews!harley!paulb@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Need Help Debugging Rig
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

The Story:

I built a 30M A&A QRP rig. (The Gary Breed Xcvt).
I built a 30M inverted-vee dipole with 1:1 balun to go with it.
An SWR Analyzer showed a 1.25:1 SWR. So did my SWR meter.
They worked fine for a while.
One day, I was in the middle of a QSO when my wife came running in.
She was watching a tape and my QSO at the same time. VCRI
at 9 watts!
I noticed that my SWR meter was showing 3:1. SOMething was wrong.

I found an intermittent braid connection on my PL259 coonector at
the back of the power meter. I replaced the connector. Still 3:1.
Then I checked the antenna with the SWR analyzer (using all the
same coax & connectors). That showed 1.25:1 as it always did.

At that point, I felt that my antenna/balun were still good and
that the braid must've unhooked and overloaded the rear end of
the xmtr. When I put the set into a dummy load, i shows a 1:1 SWR.
So, I suspect that my rig is puttinbg out spurious signals
and those out of band are being reflected back.
I replaced the power xistor and toroids on the low
pass filter. I retuned the set. STill 3:1.

Any suggestions would be greatly appreciated. I do not have a
spectrum analyzer.

Meeting, n.: An assembly of people coming together to decide what person or
department not represented in the room must solve a problem.

Paul Blumstein, paulb@harley.tti.com, DoD #36, ABATE, AMA, HOG, doh #2
KD6LAA, MARC, ARRL, Platypus #240, QRP-ARPCI, NASWA, LWCA, RCMA (CALA905)
Transaction Technology, Inc., Santa Monica, CA

Date: Wed, 5 May 1993 21:52:26 EST
From: anomaly.sbs.com!kd1nr!news@uunet.uu.net
Subject: no-code defense
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

ez006683@othello.ucdavis.edu (Daniel D. Todd) writes:

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> kd1hz@anomaly.sbs.com (Rev. Michael P. Deignan) writes:
> : bjstaff@zds-ux.UUCP (Brad Staff) writes:
> :
> : > I'm NH6IL and I'm against the no-code license.
> : >I'm AA8IF and I'm in favor of the no-code license.
> :
> : I'm KD1HZ and I think no-codes are scumbags.
>
> Is that no-coders or anyone who started out as a no-coder.
> Does that mean Tony strated out in radio a scumbag and has in
> some way evolved beyond scumbagginess?
```

Nope, started out as a no-code but then realized there was more to ham radio than 6m and up! This happened within a month of getting my no-code ticket. A year later I'm an Extra, at least I didn't whine about the code requirement. Hey, just put forth the effort and it shall be yours. But don't try to change it so that all you have to do is send a form and \$5.00 to the FCC to get on the amateur bands.

And just out of curiosity, why do I get the feeling you're a perpetual no-code?

And why is it that most of the most violent anti-code people we hear from are from 6 land?

Tony

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-----
| Tony Pelliccio kd1nr/ae | "Usenet is like a herd of performing elephants
|                          | with diarrhea -- massive, difficult to
| system@garlic.sbs.com   | redirect, awe-inspiring, entertaining, and a
|                          | source of mind-boggling amounts of excrement
|                          | when you least expect it." --spaf (1992)
-----
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Date: Mon, 03 May 93 17:47:53 CST
From: pacbell.com!sgiblab!munari.oz.au!ariel.ucs.unimelb.EDU.AU!
werple.apana.org.au!hal9000!monty!bean!nick@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: pro-2006 recall for new improved model
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu
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brian@amdcl2.amd.com () writes:

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> How to tell the new from the old Pro-2006's:
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>
> On front panel, old has "DIMMER," new has "LIGHT."
> On back of case, old is model 20-145, new is model 20-145A.

Ahhh. That explains why my service manual for the 2006 came with an Addendum for the 20-145A. Not that it mentions any differences apart from the front panel. I haven't seen any "new" 2006's yet.

> (Not that I plan to listen to cellular, just that I think that a
> scanner with a deliberate hole in it's coverage is BROKEN!)

The service manual makes no mention of any coverage alterations. The CPU is still the same too. As far as I know, the Australian/European models have no "holes" in the coverage.

Nick.

Nick Gibbs
nick@bean.apana.org.au
+61-8-370-9927

PO Box 502,
Stirling,
SA 5152.

Date: 5 May 93 22:37:06 GMT
From: ogicse!news.tek.com!tekig7!tekig6!royle@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: PVC tubing for mast?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

>From: markm@bigfoot.sps.mot.com (Mark Monninger)

>Does anyone have any experience using PVC tubing for antenna support
>masts? I'm thinking of putting up an inverted-vee and would like to get
>the apex up 40 feet or higher. I have heard of people using PVC tubing
>to construct masts but have never heard any details about it. Is
>schedule 40 rigid enough? What diameter would be required? How well
>does it hold up?

>I've also seen plans in the Handbooks for wood masts constructed from
>2x4's or 2x3's. Anyone ever built one of these? I would think that 20+
>ft timbers would be expensive and heavy. If it would work, it seems
>that PVC would be light, cheap and easy to work with. They also might
>be useful for Field Day.

>Any comments or suggestions?

>Thanks & 73... Mark AA7TA

A friend once built a 66' PVC mast. He started with really large diameter (4" as I recall) and tapered it down with height. He said it was really a bear to get up. Although a 12' piece of the stuff seems pretty rigid, in long lengths it just resembles cooked spaghetti. The mast was guyed in several places and stayed up fine until the polypropylene rope rotted due to UV exposure (about 6 months)(Whoops). He was running a wire down it for a vertical, and wasn't trying to support any wires with it. Based on that experience, he felt that 30 or maybe 40 feet was a realistic limit for a guyed PVC mast.

I've used PVC as spreaders for a ZL-special like array for several years. It seems to hold up well in sunlight, but any deterioration would be much faster at most other locations. (We don't see the sun much here in the land of moss and slugs.)

For the past 15 years or so I've had two wooden A-frames in the back yard. One is 43' high, made from 2X4's, and the other is 39', made from 2X3's. They're guyed with two ropes at the center and three at the top. Both have withstood strong winds without problems. They were very easy to build and are good and strong. It may be difficult to get decent 20-24' lumber these days - check with a lumber yard. Seems to me the plans for the A-frame were in the ARRL Handbook, but it may have been only the Antenna Book. They were there for decades. I see the same drawing in my 15th edition ARRL Antenna Book on p. 22-4. If you decide to build one, I'll be glad to pass along a couple of things I've learned from using a couple of them for 15 years.

Good luck!

Roy Lewallen, W7EL
royle@tekig6.pen.tek.com

Date: Thu, 6 May 1993 01:23:01 GMT
From: news.service.uci.edu!ttinews!harley!paulb@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Ramsey Address
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <930505170802_4@ccm.hf.intel.com> Cecil_A_Moore@ccm.hf.INTel.COM (Cecil A Moore) writes:

+>Does anyone know the current address of Ramsey Electronics?

+

+Ramsey Electronics, Inc., 793 Canning Parkway, Victor, NY 14564

+PH# (716) 924-4560, FAX# (716) 924-4555...Cecil...de KG7BK

I thought that was the voltage address !-).

Meeting, n.: An assembly of people coming together to decide what person or
department not represented in the room must solve a problem.

Paul Blumstein, paulb@harley.tti.com, DoD #36, ABATE, AMA, HOG, doh #2
KD6LAA, MARC, ARRL, Platypus #240, QRP-ARPCI, NASWA, LWCA, RCMA (CALA905)
Transaction Technology, Inc., Santa Monica, CA

Date: Wed, 5 May 1993 14:55:54 GMT
From: mvb.saic.com!unogate!news.service.uci.edu!usc!sdd.hp.com!hpscit.sc.hp.com!
news.dtc.hp.com!srngenprp!glenne@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Spread Spectrum use?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Mike Linnig (linnig@m2000.dseg.ti.com) wrote:
: Folks,

: Is anyone reading who this doing spread spectrum work in the Ham bands? If so,
how
: about posting a note or two about what is happening with SS?

I'm hammering away at it and may yet get what I'm doing written up in
time for submission to the next ARRL Networking Conference.

In a nutshell, I'm trying to come up with a extremely low cost
(producible) design for a 1200 MHz, direct conversion, direct sequence
transceiver.

I'm using I/Q modulation and a fully synchronous design such that all
carriers, clocks and chips are related. The two ends of a link lock on
each other by way of a pilot tone. Although I'm trying to support ~250
kbps data, the scheme is general enough that SSB, AM or any other mode
(OK, ATV might be a bit much bandwidth) may be supported. The spreading
is being included not as a means for channel sharing as much as for
multipath rejection.

Once acquisition of the SS signal and lock on the pilot is achieved
everything stays put. I'm planning on using software rather than
hardware to handle gain and power control as well as the SS acquisition.
This reduces the parts count a lot. Because it is direct conversion,
the bulk of the high frequency components are printed on PC board and
there is very little to adjust. Most of the mod/demod can therefore go
on at baseband with opamps and conventional digital logic.

I think AMRAD has a few people pursuing things and I know of an
individual or two playing around but beyond that I can't tell you what
is happening.

73

Glenn Elmore n6gn

N6GN @ K3MC

amateur IP: glenn@SantaRosa.ampr.org

Internet: glenne@sr.hp.com

Date: 5 May 93 22:20:15 GMT

From: ogicse!emory!gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary@network.UCSD.EDU

Subject: WANTED: 30M VFO details for Explorer Rcvr (8/92 '73')

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1442@arrl.org> zlau@arrl.org (Zack Lau) writes:

>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:

>>

>>LC circuits scale nicely with frequency. To move from 40 to 30 meters,

>>scale the inductance and capacitance by $\sqrt{30/40}$.

>

>??

>

>I would try scaling the inductance and capacitance inversely proportional

>to frequency. For example, in going from 7MHz to 10 MHz, a 100 pF

>capacitor would be scaled to 70 pF, while the resonating inductor would

>scale from 5.17 uH to 3.62 uH. You usually scale all the inductors

>and capacitors, including the coupling/shunt elements.

>

>For casual use, this is probably close enough.

Probably, but the formula is $F=1/(2\pi\sqrt{LC})$ so scaling by the
sqrt of the frequency ratio gives a better approximation. In this
case, moving from 40 to 30 meters requires a 0.86 scale factor.

>However, stuff like input and output impedances often vary

>with frequency unless feedback is used to control them. Thus,

>the networks may have to be changed to accommodate the new impedances.

If you move both reactances equally, the impedance of the network
should remain the same at the new frequency as the unscaled network's
impedance at the old frequency. If you only scale one of the reactances,
the network impedance will change with the frequency shift.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV

| You make it,

| gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary

Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

Date: 3 May 93 23:22:34 EDT
From: haven.umd.edu!darwin.sura.net!udel!news.intercon.com!psinntp!
arrl.org@ames.arpa
Subject: WANTED: 30M VFO details for Explorer Rcvr (8/92 '73')
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:

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??

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For casual use, this is probably close enough.

However, stuff like input and output impedances often vary with frequency unless feedback is used to control them. Thus, the networks may have to be changed to accommodate the new impedances. Also, when you scale something from 7 MHz to 3.5 MHz, you might not want to scale the bandwidth. A high performance CW only filter might cover just 7.0 to 7.05 MHz (or even less of the band). Scaled, only 25 kHz of the 3.5 MHz band would be covered, which would probably be inadequate. Sacrificing the part of the 40 meter band you never listen to is an effective way of improving receiver performance. Remember, all those broadcast stations combine to produce a really big signal (calculate the PEP of all those tones).

Zack Lau KH6CP/1

Internet: zlau@arrl.org	"Working" on 24 GHz SSB/CW gear
US Mail: c/o ARRL Lab	Operating Interests: 10 GHz CW/SSB/FM
225 Main Street	80/40/20 CW
Newington CT 06111	Station capability: QRP, 1.8 MHz to 10 GHz
	modes: CW/SSB/FM/packet
	amtor/baudot
Phone (if you really have to): 203-666-1541	

> --
> Gary Morris KK6YB Internet: garym@alsys.com
> San Diego, CA USA Phone: +1 619-457-2700 x128 (work)

Also S/X

as in de WB5KXH

I think that problem is also because in English, you don't see many words with X, lots with S - so people tend to "hear" S instead...

===== insert usual disclaimers here =====
Bob Wier, East Texas State U., Commerce, Texas
wier@merlin.etsu.edu (watch for address change)

Date: 5 May 1993 22:48:19 GMT
From: topaz.bds.com!topaz.bds.com!ron@uunet.uu.net
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <9304291518.AA23622@emx.cc.utexas.edu>,
<1993Apr29.174557.24342@porthos.cc.bellcore.com>, <C69MGv.7z1@news.Hawaii.Edu>
Subject : Re: Standard 12 VDC Connectors

>>male body and vice-versa. Use male bodies on power sources and female
>>bodies on radios, since the pins in un-plugged female bodies could
>>accidentally be shorted together. (humor shields, UP!)

> Shouldn't the rolls of "male" and "female" be switched here? I would think
> you would want the female connector to be attached to the power source.
> [Or have I misread the above]

A MOLEX female shell has lots of room around the contacts, while a male shell the contacts are nearly completely covered by the shell. It's the shape of the plastic shell that he's revering to when saying male or female bodies. Take a look at one, it's obvious which way you want it to be.

-Ron

End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #544
